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Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

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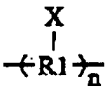
Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-17 (canceled).

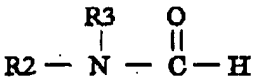
Claim 18 (previously presented): A proton conductor, including an impregnated complex composed of:

a first compound having a first structural part having a first formula:



where R1 represents a component including carbon, X represents a protoic dissociation group, and $n \geqq 1$; and

a second compound having a second structural part having a second formula:



where R2 and R3 represent a component including carbon or hydrogen, respectively, wherein a number of moles of the first compound is a, a number of moles of the second compound is b, and a ratio of the number of moles b to the number of moles of the protoic dissociation group (a×n) is greater than or equal to 10 and less than or equal to 30,

wherein the first compound is a film into which the second compound is impregnated.

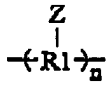
Claim 19 (previously presented): A proton conductor according to claim 18, wherein the second compound includes at least one of N, N-dimethyl formamide and N-methyl formamide.

Claim 20 (canceled).

Claim 21 (previously presented): A proton conductor according to claim 18, wherein the protoic dissociation group is at least one of a $-SO_3H$ group, a -COOH group, and a -OH group.

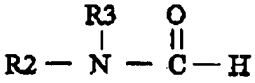
Claim 22 (withdrawn): A single ion conductor, including:

a first compound having a first structural part having a first formula:



where R1 represents a component including carbon, Z represents a cationic dissociation group, and $n \geqq 1$; and

a second compound having a second structural part having a second formula:



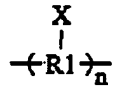
where R2 and R3 represent a component including carbon or hydrogen, respectively.

Claim 23 (withdrawn): A single ion conductor according to claim 22, wherein the second compound includes at least one of N, N-dimethyl formamide and N-methyl formamide.

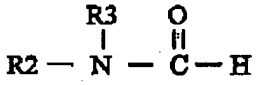
Claim 24 (withdrawn): A single ion conductor according to claim 22, wherein where the number of moles of the first compound is c, and a number of moles of the second compound is b, a ratio of the number of moles b to the number of moles of the cationic dissociation group (c×n) is in a range of $10 \leqq b/(c \times n) \leqq 30$.

Claim 25 (withdrawn): A single ion conductor according to claim 22, wherein the cationic dissociation group is at least one of a $-SO_3M$ group, a -COOM group, and a -OM group where M is selected from the group consisting of lithium, sodium, potassium, and rubidium.

Claim 26 (withdrawn): A method of manufacturing a proton conductor, the method comprising impregnating a first compound having a first structural part having a first formula into a second compound or a solution thereof in a solvent, the second compound having a second structural part having a second formula, where the first formula and the second formula are as follows, respectfully:

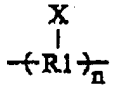


where R1 represents a component including carbon, X represents a protic dissociation group, and n is in a range of $n \geqq 1$, and

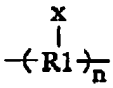


where R2 and R3 represent a component including carbon or hydrogen, respectively.

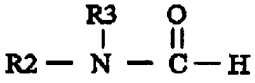
Claim 27 (withdrawn): A method of manufacturing a proton conductor, the method comprising mixing at least one of a first compound having a first structural part having a first formula and a second compound having a second structural part having a second formula and a third compound having a third structural part having a third formula in a solvent and evaporating the solvent, where the first formula, the second formula, and the third formula are as follows, respectfully.



where R1 represents a component including carbon, X represents a protic dissociation group, and n is in a range of $n \geqq 1$;

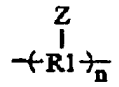


where R1 represents a component including carbon, x represents a group capable of becoming a protic dissociation group by ion exchange, and n is in a range of $n \geqq 1$; and

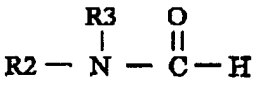


where R2 and R3 represent a component including carbon or hydrogen, respectively.

Claim 28 (withdrawn): A method of manufacturing a single ion conductor, the method comprising impregnating a first compound having a first structural part having a first formula into a second compound or solution thereof in a solvent, the second compound having a second structural part having a second formula, where the first formula and the second formula are as follows, respectfully:

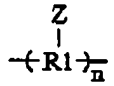


where R1 represents a component including carbon, Z represents a cationic dissociation group, and n is in a range of $n \geqq 1$; and

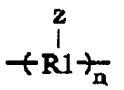


where R2 and R3 represent a component including carbon or hydrogen, respectively.

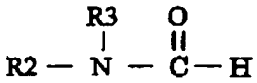
Claim 29 (withdrawn): A method of manufacturing a single ion conductor, the method comprising mixing at least one of a first compound having a first structural part having a first formula and a second compound having a second structural part having a second formula and a third compound having a third structural part having a third formula in a solvent and evaporating the solvent, where the first formula, the second formula and the third formula are as follows, respectfully:



where R1 represents a component including carbon, Z represents a cationic dissociation group, and n is in a range of $n \geqq 1$;

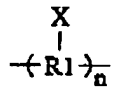


where R1 represents a component including carbon, z represents a group capable of becoming a cationic dissociation group by ion exchange, and n is in a range of $n \geqq 1$; and

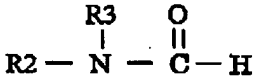


where R2 and R3 represent a component including carbon or hydrogen, respectively.

Claim 30 (withdrawn): An electrochemical capacitor having a capacitance between a pair of electrodes opposed with an electrolyte therebetween, wherein the electrolyte includes a first compound having a first structural part and a second compound having a second structural part having a second formula, where the first formula and the second formula are as follows, respectfully:



where R1 represents a component including carbon, X represents a protic dissociation group, and n is in a range of $n \geqq 1$; and



where R2 and R3 represent a component including carbon or hydrogen, respectively.

Claim 31 (withdrawn): An electrochemical capacitor according to claim 30, wherein the second compound includes at least one of N, N-dimethyl formamide and N-methyl formamide.

Claim 32 (withdrawn): An electrochemical capacitor according to claim 30, wherein where a number of moles of the first compound is a, and a number of moles of the second compound is b, a ratio of the number of moles b to the number of moles of the protic dissociation group (a×n) is in a range of $10 \leqq b/(a \times n) \leqq 30$.

Claim 33 (withdrawn): An electrochemical capacitor according to claim 30, wherein the protic dissociation group is at least one of a $-SO_3H$ group, a -COOH group, and a -OH group.

Claim 34 (withdrawn): An electrochemical capacitor according to claim 30, having a pseudo capacity expressed as a derived function $d(\Delta q)/d(\Delta v)$ between a magnitude of an electrical charge (Δq) and a magnitude of an electrical change (Δv), in addition to the capacitance between the pair of electrodes.

Claim 35 (new): A proton conductor according to claim 18, wherein upon application of an electric field, the =NCOH group of the second compound interacts with the protoic dissociation group and causes a proton of the protoic dissociation group to dissociate from the first compound.